THE SOMERSET HERALD.

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LIFE'S GUIDING STAR.

The youth whose bark is guided o'er
A summer's stream by zephyr's breath,
With idle gaze delights to pour
On imagined skies that glow beneath,
But should a fleeting storm arise
To shake awhile the watery way,
Quick lifts to heaven his anxious eyes,
And speeds to reach some sheltering bay.

'Tis thus, down times eventful tide,
While prosperous breezes gently blow,
In life's frail bark we gaily glide;
Our hopes, our thoughts all fixed below,
But let one cloud the prospect dim,
The wind its quiet stillness mar,
At once we raise our prayer to Him
Whose light is life's best guiding star.

THE SOFT ANSWER.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

"I'll give him law to his heart's content, the scoundrel!" said Singleton, walking backward and forward, in an angry state of excitement.

"Don't call harsh names, Mr. Singleton," said lawyer Trueman, looking up from the mass of papers before him, and smiling in a quiet, benevolent way that was peculiar to him.

"Every man should be known by his true name. Williams is a scoundrel, and so he ought to be called!" responded the excited client, with increasing warmth.

"Did you ever do a reasonable thing in your life when you were angry?" asked Mr. Trueman, whose age and respectability gave him the license to speak thus freely to his young friend, for whom he was endeavoring to arrange some business difficulties with his former partner.

"I can't say that I ever did, Mr. Trueman; but now, I have good reason for being angry, and the language that I use, in reference to Williams, is but the expression of a sober and rational conviction," replied Singleton, a little more calmly.

"Did you pronounce him a scoundrel before you received this reply to your last letter?" asked Mr. Trueman.

"No, I did not; but that letter confirmed my previously formed impressions of his character."

"But I cannot find, in that letter, any evidence proving your late partner to be a dishonest man. He will not agree to your proposed mode of settlement, because he does not see it to be the most proper way."

"He won't agree to it, because it is an honest and equitable mode of settlement, that is all! He wants to over-reach me, and is determined to do so if he can!" responded Mr. Singleton, still excited.

"There you are decidedly wrong," said the lawyer. "You have both allowed yourselves to become angry, and are both unreasonable; and if I must speak plainly, I think you are the most unreasonable, in the present case. Two angry men can never settle any business properly. You have unnecessarily increased the difficulties in the way of a speedy settlement, by writing Mr. Williams an angry letter, which he has responded to in the like unhappy temper. Now, if I am to settle this business for you, I must write all the letters that pass to Williams in future."

"But how can you properly express my views and feelings?"

"That I do not wish to do, if your views and feelings are to remain as they now are—for any thing like an adjustment of the difficulties, under such circumstances, I should consider hopeless," replied Mr. Trueman.

"Well, let me answer this letter, and after that, I promise that you shall have your own way."

"No, I shall consent to no such thing. It is the reply to that letter which is to modify the negotiation for a settlement, in such a way as to bring success or failure; and I have no idea of allowing you, in the present state of your mind, to write such an one as will most assuredly defeat an amicable adjustment."

Singleton paused for some time before making a reply. He had been forming in his mind a most cutting and bitter rejoinder to the letter just alluded to, and was desirous that Mr. Williams should have the benefit of knowing that he thought him a "tricky and deliberate scoundrel," with other opinions of a similar character. He found it, therefore, impossible to make up his mind to let the unimpassioned Mr. Trueman write this most important epistle.

"Indeed, I must write this letter, Mr. Trueman," he said. "There are some things that I want to say to him, which I know you won't write. You don't seem to consider the position in which he has placed me by that letter, nor what is obligatory upon me as a man of honor. I never allow any man to reflect upon me, directly or indirectly, without a prompt response."

"There is, in the Bible," said Mr. Trueman, "a passage that is peculiarly applicable in the present case. It is this—'A soft answer turneth away wrath, but grievous words stir up anger.' I have found this precept, in a life that has outnumbered more than double your years, to be one that may be safely and honorably adopted, in all cases. You blame Mr. Williams for writing you an angry letter, and are indignant at certain expressions contained therein. Now, is it any more right for you to write an angry letter, with cutting epithets, than it is for him?"

"But, Mr. Trueman"—

"I do asssure you, my young friend," said the lawyer, interrupting him, "that I am acting in this case for your benefit, and not for my own; and, as your legal adviser, you must submit to my judgment, or I cannot consent to go on."

"If I will promise not to use any harsh language, will you not consent to let me write the letter?" urged the client.

"You and I, in the present state of your mind, could not possibly come at the same conclusion in reference to what is harsh and what is mild," said Mr Trueman; "therefore I cannot consent that you shall write one word of the proposed reply—I MUST write it."

"Well, I suppose, then, I shall have to submit. When will it be ready?"

"Come this afternoon, and I will give you the draft, which you can copy and sign."

In the afternoon, Mr. Singleton came, and received the letter prepared by Mr. Trueman. It ran thus, after the date and formal address—

"I regret that the proposition did not meet your approbation. The mode of settlement which I suggested was the result of a careful consideration of our mutual interests. Be kind enough to suggest to Mr. Trueman, my lawyer, any plan which you think will lead to an early and amicable adjustment of our business. You may rely upon my consent to it, if it meets his approbation."

"Is it possible, Mr. Trueman, that you expect ME to sign such a cringing letter as that!" said Mr. Singleton, throwing it down and walking backward and forward with great irritation of manner.

"Well, what is your objection to it?" replied Mr. Trueman, mildly, for he was prepared for such an exhibition of feeling.

"Objection! How can you ask such a question? Am I to go on my knees to him, and beg him to do me justice? No! I'll sacrifice every cent I've got in the world first, the scoundrel!"

"You wish to have your business settled, do you not?" asked Mr. Trueman, looking him steadily in the face.

"Of course I do—HONORABLY settled!"

"Well, let me hear what you mean by an honorable settlement."

The young man hesitated a moment, and then said,

"Why, I mean"—

"You mean a settlement in which your interest shall be equally considered with that of Mr. Williams."

"Yes, certainly, and that"——

"And that," continued Mr. Trueman. "Mr. Williams in the settlement shall consider and treat you as a gentleman?"

"Certainly I do; but that is more than he has done."

"Well, never mind. Let what is past go for as much as it is worth. The principal point of action is in the present."

"But I'll never send that mean cringing letter, though."

"You mistake its whole tenor. I do assure you, Mr. Singleton. You have allowed your angry feelings to blind you. You certainly carefully considered before you adopted it, the proposed basis of a settlement, did you not?"

"Of course I did."

"So the letter which I have prepared for you states. Now, as an honest and honorable man, you are, I am sure, willing to grant to him the same privilege which you asked for yourself, viz: that of proposing a plan of settlement. Your proposition does not seem to please him; now it is but fair that he should be invited to state how he wishes the settlement to be made—and in giving such an invitation, a gentleman should prove use gentlemanly language."

"But he don't deserve to be treated like a gentleman. In fact he has no claim to the title," said the young man.

"If he has none, as you say, you profess to BE a gentleman, and all gentlemen should by their actions and words that they are GENTLE-men."

"I can't say that I am convicted by what you say; but, as you seem to be bent upon having it your own way, why, here, let me copy the thing and sign it," said the young man, suddenly changing his manner.

"There, now," he added, passing across the table the brief letter he had copied, "I suppose he'll think me a low-spirited fellow, after he gets that; but he's mistaken. After it's all over I'll take good care to tell him that it didn't contain my sentiments."

Mr. Trueman smiled, as he took the letter, and went on to fold and direct it.

"Come to-morrow afternoon, and I think we'll have things in a pretty fair way," he said, looking up with his usual pleasant smile, as he finished the direction of the letter.

"Good afternoon, Mr. Singleton," he said, as that gentleman entered his office on the succeeding day.

"Good afternoon responded the young man. "Well, have you heard from that milk-and-water letter of yours? I can't call it mine."

"Yes here is the answer. Take a seat, and I will read it to you," said the old gentleman.

"Well, let's hear it,"

"DEAR GEORGE: I have your kind and gentlemanly note of yesterday, in reply to my harsh, unreasonable, and ungentlemanly one of the day before. We have both been playing the fool; but you are ahead of me in becoming sane. I have examined, since I got your disposition for a settlement, and it meets my views precisely. My foolish anger kept me from seeing it before. Let our mutual friend, Mr. Trueman, arrange the matter according to the plan mentioned, and I shall most heartily acquiesce. Yours, &c.

"THOS. WILLIAMS."

"He never wrote that letter in the world!" exclaimed Singleton, starting to his feet.

"You know his writing, I presume," said Mr. Trueman, handing him the letter.

"It's Thomas Williams's own hand, as I live!" ejaculated Singleton, on glancing at the letter. "My old friend, Thomas Williams, the best-natured fellow in the world! he continued, his feelings undergoing a sudden and entire revolution. "What a fool I have been!"

"And what a fool I have been!" said Thomas Williams, advancing from an adjoining room, at the same time extending his hands towards Singleton.

"God bless you, my dear friend!" exclaimed Singleton grasping his hand.—"Why, what has been the matter with us both?"

"My young friends," said old Mr Trueman, one of the kindest-hearted men in the world, rising and advancing towards them, "I have known you long, and have always esteemed you both. This pleasant meeting and reconciliation, you perceive is of my arrangement. Now, let me give you a precept that will make friends and keep friends. It has been my motto through life, and I don't know that I have an enemy in the world. It is,

"A soft answer turneth away wrath, but grievous words stir up anger."

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Journal of Commerce has received, by way of Panama, full files of THE CALIFORNIAN, published at Monterey, Upper California, under the editorial supervision of WALTER COLTON, Alcalde of Monterey and Chaplain of the United States frigate Congress, to the 28th January last.

Order and quiet prevailed throughout California. The local outbreaks, resulting in a temporary success of the insurgents, had been suppressed, and of the restless spirits and adventurers who had been active in promoting them, all who had survived the conflicts with our troops had returned to their homes. No violent measures were deemed necessary to be taken with them.

We make a few extracts from the Californian:

THE PRESS.—We have received the first two numbers of a new paper, just commenced at Yerba Buena. It is issued upon a small but very neat sheet, at six dollars per annum. It is published and owned by S. Brannan, the leader of the Mormons, who was brought up by Joe Smith himself, and is consequently well qualified to unfold and impress the tenets of his sect.

DEC. 12.—The United States ship Cyane, Capt. S. F. Dupont, arrived at San Francisco Monday week. Since the occupation of San Diego in July last, she has been on the coast of Mexico and captured fourteen prizes; she burnt or destroyed one brig and two Mexican gunboats, the three last in her attacks on Guaymas, and shipped between thirty and forty guns at San Blas.

JAN. 23.—On Thursday, December 13, 1846, the launch belonging to the United States sloop-of-war Warren left Yerba Buena, on the San Francisco, for Fort Sacramento, (Sutters,) for the purpose of communicating with the commandant of the fort, Capt. E. M. Kern.

She was put in charge of Passed Midshipman William H. Montgomery, acting master of the U. S. sloop-of-war Warren, with Midshipman Daniel O. Hugennin, of the U. S. sloop Portsmouth, as pilot, and E. M. Montgomery, Clerk to Commander. ——— Montgomery, and a crew of nine men, George Rodman, seaman, coxswain; Anthony Sylvester, Alexander McDonald, Samuel Turner, Samuel Lane, Milton Ladd, John W. Dawd, Gilman Hilton, Lawson Lee.

After being absent seventeen days, fears were entertained for her safety, and Mr. R. T. Ridley was sent in search of her, with the launch "Paul Jones," with four men, from the Warren. Mr. Ridley returned after an absence of nineteen days, having cruised up the San Joaquin and the Sacramento. Nothing was heard from them, and the conclusion is that the launch was lost in the bay.

ARRIVAL OF THE INDEPENDENCE.—This noble ship, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Shubrick, came to anchor in our harbor on Friday evening last. She sailed from Boston on the 29th of August. Commodore Shubrick, in virtue of his rank, takes command of all the naval and land forces here. He will, we learn, make a vigorous effort to establish at once a civil government in California.

We have ourselves received "The Californian Extra," of the 28th January, which is principally occupied with the details of the battles in the vicinity of "San Gabriel," and at "Mesa," on the 8th and 9th of January, which led to the recapture of the city of the Angeles. Of these engagements we published a brief statement yesterday, which appears to be substantially correct. We copy, however, from the Californian the following annunciation of the victory:

NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.—We have received by special messenger the result of the engagement near the Pueblo de los Angeles, between the American forces under command of Commodore Stockton, and the Californians, commanded by Gen. Flores. We consider the war in California at an end. It will be the first effort of Com. Shubrick, now commander-in-chief, to establish a civil government, a duty for which he is eminently qualified. Com. Stockton has performed a brilliant achievement in his march from San Diego to the Pueblo de los Angeles, and in his signal success over a resolute enemy. The following is his General Order:

HEAD QUARTERS, Ciudad de los Angeles, January 11, 1847.

The commander-in-chief congratulates the officers and men of the Southern division of the United States forces in California on the brilliant victories obtained by them over the enemy on the 8th and 9th instant, and on once more taking possession of the "Ciudad de los Angeles."

He takes the earliest moment to commend their gallantry and good conduct, both in the battle fought on the 8th inst. on the banks of the "Rio San Gabriel," and on the 9th instant on the plains of the "Mesa."

The steady courage of the troops in forcing their passage across the "Rio San Gabriel," where officers and men were alike employed in dragging the guns through the water against the galling fire of the enemy without exchanging a shot, and their gallant charge up the banks against the enemy's cavalry, has perhaps never been surpassed; and the cool determination with which, in the battle of the 9th, they repulsed the charge of cavalry made by the enemy at the same time on their front and rear, has extorted the admiration of the enemy, and deserves the best thanks of their countrymen.

R. F. STOCKTON, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Ter. of California.

We also copy the following paragraphs:

THE PROSPECT.—We do not apprehend another outbreak in California.—The last is a lesson that will not be soon forgotten. It was started by a few restless spirits, and through adventurers rallied itself up into quite a formidable mass. But it is all over now, and those engaged in it are returning to their homes. No violent measures have been taken with them. They have had their frolic and fight, and that seems pretty much all they wanted.

The friends of order and all who are interested in the soil are in favor of our flag. They do not wish to go back to Mexico. They desire to see California a territory of the United States, and at length a member of the glorious Confederacy. We can assure our friends at home and our Government at Washington that if they wish to haul down our flag here it wont stay hauled down. It will go up again in twenty-four hours; as it waves now it will continue to wave when they who read this are in their graves.

Politicians and diplomatic functionaries may dispose of California on paper as they please. They may surrender her to Mexico, but she will not be surrendered. She holds her destiny in her own hands, and goes with her whole heart for union with the United States. A few who have lost office by a change of flag may, as they have done, oppose it, but they will be overpowered by the mass of those who are interested in the soil. We have all the intelligence, industry, and enterprise of California with us.

DEPARTURE OF THE DALE.—The United States sloop-of-war Dale leaves to-day for Panama, where she will land her commander, W. W. McKean, Esq., whose health compels his return home. We part with him with no little reluctance.—Still we know it is his duty to return.—It is apparently the only means of saving his life, and even this may fail.

The United States ship Lexington, Theodore Bailey, commander, with United States troops, arrived at Monterey on the 28th January.

From the Nat. Intelligencer.

THE PLANS OF THE EXECUTIVE.

We copied in Thursday's paper extracts from the Washington correspondents of two leading Administration papers, giving reason to suppose that communications were about being opened by the President of the United States with Mexico, with a view to peace. The terms therein stated to have been proposed by our Executive, however, are such as, if accepted by Mexico, never could be ratified by the Senate of the United States, and never can become constitutionally binding on this people. We say CONSTITUTIONALLY; for the intrigue for the annexation of Texas, constitutionally condemned by the treaty-making power, was yet carried out, in the face and teeth of the Constitution, by bare majorities of the two Houses of Congress. In the same manner, for aught we know, those who have for their own ends involved us in this war with the neighboring Republic, may contrive to saddle upon the United States the curse of annexation of one half of Mexico.

The following additional information, more exact and probably more to be relied upon than the extracts which we have already published, is from the Washington correspondence of the Philadelphia Public Ledger, the unmistakeable marks of which denote official authority for what is stated in it.

Besides the other interesting information it contains, it must be highly gratifying to the People of the United States to know that "the Order in Council," lately issued by the President, without any semblance of legal authority, is exceedingly gratifying to THE MINISTERS OF ALL THE FOREIGN POWERS. Whether THEY were called into "Council" on the occasion the correspondent of the Ledger does not state. We think it quite likely that they were CONSULTED on the subject.

Correspondence of the Public Ledger.

"WASHINGTON, April 18, 1847.

"The rumor which is in circulation here, to the effect "that the Administration means to give up all the conquered territory south of the thirty-sixth degree of parallel, in order to get rid of the Wilmot proviso, and all its pernicious consequences," is without a shadow of foundation. Neither the President nor the Cabinet entertain such an absurd proposition. The frontiers of our country must be fixed according to strategical prudence, and in reference to military position against so excitable and peevish a neighbor as Mexico. The Administration understands this perfectly, and is not afraid, as it is charged, of meeting the proviso men in the Senate at the time of the ratification of the treaty." * * *

"The Wilmot proviso, moreover, was started in a technical point of view, by men who had to attain another more immediate object, and who would only lose that object by introducing the proviso in a treaty with Mexico. I have no hesitation, therefore, in saying that the basis of our negotiations with Mexico will be a few degrees south of the thirty-sixth degree of latitude in California, and that our Government means to hold the PASSO DEL NORTE.

"AS to the immediate object of peace, I believe there have been received indirect but no DIRECT offers of peace thus far; that is to say, the proper Department, is probably from a RELIABLE though not OFFICIAL source, informed that an offer of peace, on generous terms, would be acceptable to Mexico; but even the most reliable source in Mexico may mislead you, and the men who are willing to treat with you to-day may not be in power to-morrow. It is a Herculean task to watch the political tide in Mexico, in which the best man may commit many blunders.—Similar causes, in Mexico, are not always followed by similar effects, and BONA FIDE promises often broken from a want of ability to perform. While, therefore, no great reliance is placed on the apparent disposition to treat for peace, of the present Mexican rulers, an offer will no doubt be made by our Government; while, at the same time, neither army nor navy will for a moment relax in its endeavors to enforce peace by constraint. Gen. Scott will press forward on the route to Mexico, and the navy will be employed to seize upon every Mexican port in the Gulf, till the whole maritime coast is in our possession, so as to give effect to Mr. Walker's tariff for Mexico, and raise a revenue for the expenses of the war.

"The Ministers of all the foreign Powers have expressed themselves exceedingly gratified with the opening of the Mexican ports; and the measure is, no doubt calculated to go far in smoothing over certain asperities, to which all rigid blockades are liable to give rise with neutrals."

A letter from a Matamoras correspondent, dated March 25, informs us that Gen. Taylor was preparing for an advance on San Luis Potosi, which he would commence on the 15th inst. The letter also states that Gen. Taylor will be able to take with him eight thousand troops—quite enough, in the opinion of the writer, for the old hero's purposes.—Balt. Amer.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

Of the Congressional Election which took place in the State of Virginia, we have heard only of the following results, viz:

The re-election of JOHN S. PENDLETON (Whig) in the Fairfax district, without serious opposition; and

The election of JOHN M. BOTTS (whig) in the Richmond district, by a majority exceeding three hundred votes! This is a Whig gain.

The returns from two counties (Frederick and Jefferson) in the tenth Congressional district are unusually cheering, so much so as to induce the hope that ANTHONY KENNEDY (Whig) has been elected over Mr. BRDINGER, the late member, in a district which in 1844 gave Mr. Polk a majority of 700 votes.

LOCOFOCO GRATITUDE.—While Taylor was fighting the battle of Buena Vista on the 21st and 22d February, the friends of President Polk in the United States Senate were trying to pass the Lieutenant General Bill which had for its object the recall of old Rough and Ready, and the appointment of that party hack and mere civilian, Mr. Benton. What a comment is this! When Taylor was leading the assault on our Mexican foes, the Locofoco and Tory Senators were leading as fierce an assault against him! When Taylor was exposing his life on the battle field, Herrick and Thompson, and other Polk men, were denouncing the victor of Monterey, and trying to pass a virtual censure upon him! Patriots! true lovers of the glory, honor and integrity of your country, remember these things, and let them nerve you to exertion in the coming political contest. Let us sweep from the places they have desecrated the revilers of our nation's bravest champion!

FIVE WARS.—The United States have been engaged in five wars during their national existence, viz: the Revolution, the last war with Great Britain, the war with Tripoli, the Florida war, and the Mexican war, and in all of them we have come off victorious and conquering.

THE DIFFERENCE.—Jas. K. Polk, President of the United States, with a salary of 25,000 a year contributed fifty dollars for the relief of suffering Ireland. Gen. James Irvin, a private citizen, voluntarily contributed fifty barrels of flour, equal to three hundred dollars!

Should you meet my true love.

(OLD GERMAN.)

Should you meet my true love,
Say—I greet her well;
Should she ask you how I fare,
Say—she best can tell.
Should she ask if I am sick,
Say—I died of sorrow;
Should she then begin to weep,
Say—I'll come to-morrow.

A GOOD ONE.—The Springfield Gazette tells a good story about a clergyman, who lost his horse on Saturday evening. After hunting in company with a boy, until midnight, he gave up in despair.—The next day, somewhat dejected at his loss, he went into the pulpit, and took for his text the following passage from Job—"O, that I knew where I might find him!"

The boy, who had just come in, supposing the horse was still the burden of thought, cried out—

"I know where he is! He's in Deacon Smith's barn."

A QUESTION ANSWERED.—An exceedingly tall gentleman was walking with a very short friend in the midst of a heavy shower, when the latter observed:

"Bill, ain't it coming down!"

Bill, lifting his shoulders still higher, answered—

"I don't know how it may be with you, but it's raining like blazes up here!"

A Strong Specific for Curling Hair.—A correspondent informs us that he bought a bottle of this Specific out west, and applied it once to his pate; which caused his hair to curl so tight that it raised him off the ground for two weeks, three days, thirteen minutes and seven seconds!

"John, can you tell me the difference between attraction of gravitation and attraction of cohesion?"

"Yes, sir, attraction of gravitation pulls a drunken man to the ground, and atraction of cohesion prevents his getting up again."

An Irishman who had just landed, said the first bit of MEAT he ever ate in this country, was A ROASTED POTATO—BOILED yesterday. And if you don't believe me, I can show it to you, for I have it in my pocket now.

KITTENED.—An Ohio paper announces the marriage of Mr. J. B. Kitton, to Miss Eliza Jane Kitton. 'SCAT.—St. Louis Reveille.

"There," said Patrick, handing him the money, "see how easy I might have picked your pocket."

SOMERSET HERALD.

V. B. PALMER, Esq. of Philadelphia at his Real Estate and Coal Office, is our authorized Agent for obtaining Advertisements and Subscription for the "HERALD" and is clothed with full power to receipt for any monies paid to him on those objects. His agency includes the following cities, viz:—Philadelphia, New York Baltimore and Boston.

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Letters from Charles A. Kimmel.

18 MILES FROM SALTILLO, MEXICO.
March 3d, 1847.

DEAR BROTHER:—I received your letter dated 9th January, on the last day of February, and I was very glad to hear from you. Since writing last we have been marching and fighting. We were ordered on to Victoria, and after marching four days, we were again ordered back to Monterey, and after remaining there one day, we again took up our line of march for Victoria, where we arrived after a march of thirteen days. We encamped there about a week when we were joined by Gen. Patterson's command from Matamoras, and the whole division took up their march for Tampico. After marching one day, our company (Bragg's Battery) with another battery, and the Mississippi Regiment of volunteers were again ordered back to Monterey. It is supposed that our marching back and forth was all a plan to draw Santa Anna down this way from San Luis. We reached Monterey in safety, where we remained a week, and were then ordered to Saltillo, four days march—we there found Gen. Wool's command. Here I first saw Henry Rink, of Berlin, who joined Washington's Artillery in Somerset. He was in good spirits and well contented. Taylor's command with Wool's encamped for two weeks about 18 miles from Saltillo on the road leading to San Luis, nothing to disturb us uhtil the 21st of February, there was a scouting party out, who discovered the advance of the Mexican Army, and in fact our fellows were very near being taken prisoners; they escaped however into camp that night, and next morning we were all ordered to get ready for marching. We marched back to within seven miles of Saltillo, where Gen. Taylor took an excellent position, waiting for the enemy. The next morning, being the 22d, the Mexican army appeared in sight. They kept coming in all day. In the afternoon they commenced firing upon us, but we did not return the fire much during that day,—on the next morning our *reveille* was a fire from Santa Anna's big gun, which we returned and the battle commenced in earnest, and continued all day. The Mexican Army was 25,000 strong, and we had 5,000. It was the hardest battle we have fought yet. The Mexicans tried several times to break our lines but all to no purpose. Our battery was all over the field—where ever there was any danger, there we had to be in the thickest of the fight.

I would tell you more about the fight, but you will see all about it in the papers. Gen. Taylor sent his thanks to our company, saying that we had saved the army on three occasions during the day. You can judge by that, that we had hard fighting to do. The Mexicans took 3 pieces of artillery from Capt. Washington's Battery. Some of the Arkansas and Indiana Volunteers left the field and run into Saltillo. Santa Anna retreated on the second night of the batle on his way back to San Luis, so it is supposed, leaving all his killed and wounded for the Americans to take care of. The Mexicans had over 1200 killed and 1700 wounded; the Americans only 700 killed and wounded.—The next day I was walking over the field of battle, when among the killed I found poor Henry Rink, shot through the head. He was killed on the second day of the fight. You can write to his friends and let them know it. * * *

3 MILES FROM MONTEREY,
March 20, 1847.

I wrote a letter to you from Saltillo dated 3d of March. A few days afterwards Gen. Taylor marched us down to Monterey together with the Mississippians and Dragoons. In my letter of the 3d I gave you a short description of the battle at Buena Vista. Before this time, you have no doubt received all the particulars of the fight. It is no doubt the greatest battle that has ever been fought in Mexico, considering the force that old "cork leg" had—he had 25,000 men in the field, and several thousand cavalry stationed on the other side of Saltillo to cut off our retreat, but he found out *that we don't retreat* OURSELVES. He had also sent a portion of his cavalry between Camargo and Monterey to cut off our supplies.—They did take one train and part of another, consisting in all of 132 wagons with all they contained, killing all the teamsters, in fact burning some of them alive. Since we have been here we have been out expecting they would give us fight, but they have not shown themselves. I suppose we will remain here for some time to guard our trains back and forth. * * * *

Your brother,
CHARLES A. KIMMEL.

JOHN O. KIMMEL, Somerset Pa.

The Baltimore Republican says:—

"The war and its glories and its *heroes belong to the Democracy.*"

The "war," yes. Its "glories and heroes," no. Its "glories" belong to the whole American people. Its principal "heroes" are Whigs. The good names of those "heroes" have been assailed by "the Democracy" in Congress; and but for the patriotic magnanimity of the Senate, Gen. TAYLOR would have been censured for his humane and wise capitulation at Monterey, and insulted by being despoiled of his command by Col. BENTON.—Alb. Journal.

A HIT.—The Louisville Journal says: "The functionaries at Washington did not think Gen. Taylor worthy to have his name appear in the last annual message of the President. The people will perhaps think him worthy to have his name appear at the bottom of the annual message of the President in 1849."

EXTRAORDINARY UNANIMITY.—Santa Anna says that, in the council convoked after the battle of the 23d of February, all his officers were perfectly unanimous in advising a retreat and he concurred with them. What a harmonious band of heroes!

MORE TROOPS.—A requisition has been received by the Governor of this State, for its quota of the NEW levy of 6000 troops. We presume this levy is to make good those whose terms of service are about to expire, and to fill any vacancies which may be caused by other casualties.

ELECTIONS IN 1847.—Elections are to be held during the remainder of this year as follows:—

Kentucky,	Aug. 2	Maryland,	Oct. 6
Illinois,	" 2	S. Carolina,	" 11
Missouri,	" 2	Pennsylvania,	" 12
Indiana,	" 2	Ohio,	" 12
Alabama,	" 2	Michigan,	Nov. 1
N. Carolina,	" 5	Mississippi,	" 1
Tennessee,	" 5	Louisiana,	" 1
Vermont,	Sept. 7	Texas.	" 1
Maine,	" 13	New York,	" 2
Georgia,	Oct. 4	New Jersey,	" 8
Arkansas,	" 4	Massachu'ts	" 9
Florida,	" 4	Delaware,	" 9

MIAMI INDIANS.—The steamer 'Declaration,' yesterday from St. Louis, brought down to Evansville, Ia., fifty-four Indians of the Miami tribe, who had been on a visit for six months to their relatives in the West. Among the party were the Chiefs Lafontaine and Wildcat.—Cin. Gaz.

LIEUT. COL. CLAY.—The N. O. Picayune says: "His last words were of his father. When he was shot down a second time he drew a brace of pistols from his belt, handed them to Captain Cutter, and requested him to deliver them to his father with this message: "Say to him that he gave them to me and that I have done all that I can with them, and now return them to him." Here the enemy came thick around him, and these were the last words he was heard to utter."

GEN. TWIGGS'S EXPEDITION TO THE PUENTE NACIONAL.—Gen. Twiggs was about to start on an expedition to carry the fortifications at the National Bridge, about twenty-five miles from Vera Cruz, where it is said La Vega has fortified himself with 4000 troops. Gen. Patterson is to follow him as soon as the requisite number of mules to transport his supplies can be raised. Large orders have been sent to this city for mules, and it is expected that Gen. Quitman's expedition to Alvarado, will open a market for a supply of this most necessary means for farther operations.

The Government has drawn on the Banks for the entire balance remaining in their hands, for the use of the army.—The whole sum is about $600,000. The disbursements of the Sub Treasury are very large at this time, and the amount collected at the Custom House will also be very large, as the due packet ships are coming in.—N. Y. Express.

As many as twenty-four Iron Steam Ships are now building on the Clyde.—One of them, the "Simoon," war ship, 800 horse power, is nearly as large as the Great Britain.

FROM THE ARMY.

LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.

Arrival of the St. Mary's.

ANOTHER VICTORY—ALVARADO TAKEN WITHOUT FIRING A GUN.

Surrender of Jalapa—National Bridge Probably Taken.

The following slip, for which we are indebted to the Mobile Herald and Tribune, informs us of the onward progress of our arms, and the fall of another stronghold of the Mexicans without firing a single gun. Victory follows victory in rapid succession, and the Mexican nation will ere long be compelled to sue for peace, or be wholly in our possession.—The following is the intelligence from the Tribue:

NAVY YARD, PENSACOLA,
April 13th, 1847.

Gentlemen:—The U. S. sloop St. Mary, has just this moment arrived, 8 days from Vera Cruz, with news of the taking of Alvarado, by Lt. Hunter, commanding steamer Scourge, without firing a gun, on the 2nd instant.

The St. Mary's brings despatches from Com. Perry. She has a great number of her crew sick.

The sudden departure of our mail prevents my giving you all the details.

The New Orleans Picayune and Delta also mentions a report received there, that the authorities of Jalapa had made overtures to Gen. Scott for the surrender of that city, and that Gen. Twiggs had taken the National Bridge without resistance.

The N. O. Delta says:

The town of Jalapa had sent its Alcalde, with a civil escort, proffering the surrender of that town, and praying that a force be sent by the United States to take possession of the town and to protect the right of the citizens.

Gen. Twiggs had taken up the line of march for Jalapa on the 3d April, with a column of 2500 men. Col. Harney had left the day before with his regiment, 2d dragoons. This enterprising and gallant officer had succeeded, by the most incredible exertions, in mounting the whole of his regiment, and it now numbers 500 strong, and a nobler band of cavaliers never went forth to battle.

La Vega had been at Puenta Nacional with 200 men and nine pieces of cannon; but not being supported by the Government or the people, had concluded to abandon the post, and marched off his force to the city of Mexico. Immediately after his departure the citizens of Jalapa assembled together and determined to send the Alcade to the American camp, to surrender the town.

Col Bankhead, with the 2d artillery, is under marching orders, and would follow Twigg's column with a long train and large military force. The people begin to come into Vera Cruz, bringing vegetables and other market supplies. Gen'l Worth had enacted a tariff upon all articles brought into the city to be sold. The market was well supplied with beef, mutton, vegetables, fish and oysters, at moderate prices. All the grogshops—except two respectable hotels; that had special license from the commander—are suppressed, and liquor cannot be sold within the city, without the consent of the General in command of the city.

A great many laborers are employed in cleansing the streets of Vera Cruz, which are in a horribly filthy condition. A stench pervades the whole city, particularly that part of it which suffered most from our cannon. It is supposed that there must be many persons buried beneath the ruins of the houses destroyed by our shells.—Everything gets along smoothly under Gen. Worth's government. Several volunteers were under arrest for outrages against the Mexican people. They are to be tried under Gen. Scott's order, issued some time ago in Tampico, and it is said, from the tone of sentiment prevailing in the army, they will be severely dealt with.

THE ARMY.

Several officers of the army, lately arrived at New Orleans from Vera Cruz, are of opinion that General Scott will be prevented from marching into the interior of Mexico, further than the highlands of Jalapa; by the approach of the period when the term of several volunteer regiments under his command will expire.—Some of those terms will expire before the first day of next July, when the men may re-inlist or not. If they choose to return home, the General will be under the necessity of disbanding them, and providing the means of conveying them to their homes; and this duty he might be called upon to perform at a moment when it would be extremely inconvenient to him and hazardous to the army. It is the part of prudence, therefore, to remain at Jalapa till he receives reinforcements from the United States, or till Gen. Taylor is so far advanced on his march as to render a junction with him easy and sure.

Gen. Taylor is in the same situation. The chief part of his force consists of volunteers, enlisted for twelve months; and their terms may not expire so soon as those of some of the regiments under Gen. Scott, yet his situation would be critical, if he found himself at San Luis Potosi, or in the vicinity of the capital of Mexico, while his volunteers claimed their discharge and no troops at hand to replace them.—N. O. COURIER.

The wheat fields in many parts of this county have a very unpromising appearance. It is thought by many experienced farmers that even should the remainder of the season prove favorable, there will scarcely be an average crop.

More ground is being prepared for corn than was ever cultivated before in this county. At the present prices corn is by far the most profitable crop that can be raised.—Lancaster Examiner.

[From the Nat. Intelligencer.

INDEPENDENT OPINION.

We have already had occasion more than once to remark, that opposition to the origin and objects of the Mexican War is by no means confined to that large and respected portion of our countrymen who are classed as Whigs. It is to be found in all classes of men, under whatever political denunciation they have heretofore ranged themselves.

A remarkable case of independent opinion, and flinging off party shackels, in regard to this great question, has just come under our notice, in the case of Mr. Sykes, late editor of a Democratic paper at Columbia, in the State of Tennessee, who attended a Whig State Convention at Nashville, and, in a public address, gave his reasons why he should, at the ensuing election, support the Whig candidate for Governor of that State.

In the course of this address, Mr Sykes said that he had not changed his principles, but he believed that the Whigs are nearer the true Democratic ground in relation to several of the new (and some of them momentous) issues that have been sprung upon the country than the Administration, and therefore he goes with the Whigs in opposing the Administration of the General Government. He said, further, among other things, (as reported in the Columbia Observer,) the following, which fully bear us out in the belief we have heretofore expressed, that opposition to the measures of this Administration is more deeply rooted than the ground upon which parties have heretofore divided:

"It was time (Mr. S. said) that every 'true lover of the Union—every true 'friend of the South, should speak out 'plainly on this momentous subject.—'The nation is truly in a crisis: dangers 'threaten us on all sides: we have closed 'the first volume of our history under 'the Constitution—the second is now opened: a new era is presented—an era of 'conquest: no mortal foresight can foresee 'what will be written in it."

He said "he believed that if the matter 'had been managed with ordinary prudence, our difficulties with Mexico might 'have been amicably and honorably settled. The war was owing to the mis'management of the President. The 'President assumed to do that which, under the constitution, he had no right or 'power to do, to decide a question of this 'disputed boundary. If the army had 'remained at Corpus Christi, and Mr Slidell had not been sent to Mexico until 'the settlement of the Oregon question, in 'all probability there would have been no 'war with Mexico, and this nation might 'have obtained more from Mexico without incurring the stupendous debt the 'war has brought upon the country, than 'she will acquire by the war: he had been 'convinced by the discussions in Congress that the President was responsible 'for all the consequences of the war.

"To give the President the right to 'make war, and then to denounce all who 'do not sanction his course as 'enemies 'to their country'—as the 'Mexican party'—as 'friends, compatriots, and fellow soldiers of Santa Anna and Ampudia,' would be to convert our Republic 'into a Despotism.

Mr. Sykes said "he did not agree with the Whigs in many of their views upon national questions: he was with them in their opposition to Executive usurpation; he believed that it was necessary for the Whigs to come into power, to save the country from the awful consequences of the deep misrule of this Administration."

FROM VERA CRUZ TO MEXICO.

As there are many inquiries respecting the distance between the cities of Vera Cruz and Mexico, we have obtained by the kindness of a friend the following schedule of distances on the route:

Leave VeraCruz for Calrpoon Tuesday evening at 11 o'clock, distance about	70 miles.
Arrive at Calapo on Wednesday between 5 and 7 o'clock, P. M.	
Leave Calapo on Thursday morning for Perotea, distance	55 miles.
Between Calapo and Perotea you go up the mountain until you reach a height of upwards of 9,000 feet above the level of the sea.	
Arrive at Perotea in the evening.	
Leave Perotea on Friday morning, at 3 o'clock A. M., for Puebla, distance	95 miles.
Arrive same day at Puebla, at 4 o'clock A. M,	
Leave Puebla on Saturday morning at 4 o'clock A. M. distance	80 miles.
Arrive same day in Mexico about 4 P. M. About half way between Puebla and Mexico you descend for upwards 20 miles at a rapid gait.	
	300 miles.

SINGULAR CASE.—A Mrs. Abington, of Providence, R. I., fell to the ground while hanging out clothes, and was taken up for dead. She was deposited in a tomb at Pawtucket in due course, but has since been removed in consequence of her body being found, on examination, to be warm. The body remains warm, and the color in her face natural and fluctuating, but there are no other signs of life. The most eminent physicians have as yet been unable to give a satisfactory solution of the mystery.

Several journals, quoted in the Nation, estimate the deaths in Ireland from absolute want, at 50,000, and it is stated that such is the police report of the constabulary office in Dublin.

MINESOTA.

The Toledo Blade furnishes the following interesting sketch of this new territory:

"It is bounded on the north by Canada West; on the east by Michigan and Wisconsin; on the south by the parallel of 43 degrees 30 minutes, which is the most northern line of Iowa; and on the west by the river Sioux and red river of the North. The line separating Minesota from Michigan is in Lake Superior to the Falls of the St. Louis river, and thence south till it strikes the river St. Croix, which it follows to the Mississippi.—Thence down the Mississippi to latitude 43½, the place of beginning.

"Embraced within these boundaries there are about 90,000 square miles—equal to 58,000,000 of acres. It is nearly the same latitudes as the State of Maine. In era it exceeds the Island of Great Briton, and it is nearly equal to France.—Comparing it with old States, it is as large as New York and Pennsylvania.—For the production of wheat and the grasses its soil and climate are favorable. Now, it appears to the people of the United States as extremely distant and interior. So did Wisconsin fifteen years ago. In commercial advantages, it will not be one of the most favored of the States, nor yet one of the least. By means of Lake Superior, on which it borders for more than one hundred miles, from Pigeon river the Fond du Lac, its northern and middle portion will have cheap communication with all the Lake shores, and the Atlantic, and through the Upper Mississippi and St. Peter's Rivers, will hold easy intercourse with the whole great valley below.

"Lake Superior affords abundance of good harbors, and the Mississippi offers fine navigation up to the Falls of St. Anthany, more than 100 miles above the southern boundary of Minesota.

"With the exception of its western portion, it is well watered by rivers and lakes. Its lake border is rich in metalliferous deposites.

"The most important points in Minesoto, at present, and probably for all time to come, are Fond du Lac, at the western extremity of Lake Superior, and Fort Snelling, near the Falls at St. Anthony.

"With many, its cold climate will be an objection. It is pretty well north, but if a man wishes to raise a vigorous family (and we know of nothing more desirable) he will much sooner seek a home in Minesota than in Texas. There is, however, abundant room, as yet, this side of that territory. Northwestern Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin should first be settled."

LATE FROM THE CITY OF MEXICO.

Our latest intelligence from the city of Mexico is the following, translated for the New York Commercial Advertiser from the Havana Diaria de la Marina of the 9th instant:

"On the 31st of March was published in Mexico the capitulation of Vera Cruz. President Santa Anna issued an address to his countrymen, in which, among other things, he says:

"Mexicans: Vera Cruz is in the power of the enemy. It has fallen, not before the valor of the Americans or the influence of their good fortune. We ourselves, to our shame be it said, have brought this fatal disgrace upon our arms by our interminable dissensions. * * * * I am resolved to go and meet the enemy. * * * Chance may decree that the proud American host shall take the capital of the Aztec empire; I shall not behold that disaster, for I shall first lay down my life in the struggle. * * * Yet the nation shall not perish; I swear that Mexico shall triumph if my wishes are seconded by a sincere and unanimous effort. A thousand times fortunate for us will prove the disaster of Vera Cruz, if the fall of that city shall awaken in the breasts of the Mexicans the enthusiasm, the dignity, and generous ordor of a true patriotism. It will undoubtedly prove the salvation of the country."

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

PHIL'A, April 22, 1847.

Lieut. Gray has arrived at Baltimore, bearing despatches from California.

On the 8th January Commodore Stockton and Col. Kearney with 500 men, encountered Flores with 700 artillery and dragoons at San Gabril. The Americans charged them gallantly, and took the Mexican battery.

The next day they had another battle on the plains of Mesa. It was a severe one. The Mexicans charged on our seamen, who withstood them nobly with their boarding pikes, while our mounted riflemen dealt destruction in their ranks. The Americans gained the battle with a loss of only 16 men killed and wounded. Lieut. Rowan was the only officer wounded, and he but slightly.

Thirty of the Mexicans were killed.

Com. Stockton refused to negotiate with Flores. He alleged that he had a right to shoot him as a rebel.

Subsequently Flores surrendered to Lt. Col. Fremont, and promised to become an American citizen.

IMPORTANT TO PARENTS.—In Baltimore a few days since, a child swallowed a cent which had been given it. It lodged firmly, so that it could neither get up or down, and so low in the throat as to be beyond the reach of instruments. A physician was called in as soon as possible, and finding his instruments of no use, administered antimonial wine freely, with castor oil and molasses. In a few moments the child commenced vomiting, and with some efforts succeeded in throwing up the cent, affording immediate relief.

It is stated that the poet Tom Moore is a brother-in-law to Senator Sevier.

Millinery & Mantua Making.

MISS S. M. EARL,

WOULD respectfully inform the Ladies of Somerset and vicinity that she is capable of doing the above work in **The Neatest and most Fashionable Style,** and will be grateful for a share of their patronage. [april 27]

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of administration, on the estate of Joseph Lichty, late of Somerset township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, residing in said township, all persons indebted to the estate are requested to attend at the late residence of said deceased, on the 5th day of June next, prepared to settle; and those having claims to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

SAMUEL J. LICHTY,
HENRY MEYER.
April 27, 1847. Adm'rs.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court, held at Somerset, L. S. in and for said county, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1847, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Gebbart the court confirm the Inquisition and grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Mathew Pinkerton, deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court, to be held at Somerset on Monday the 10th day of May next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 15th day of February, 1847.

WM. H. PICKING,
February 23, 1847. Clerk.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, L. S. in and for said county, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1847, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Kimmel, the court confirm the Inquisition and grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of John Graham, deceased to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court, to be held at Somerset on Monday the 10th day of May next, (1847,) to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 15th day of February, 1847.

WM. H. PICKING.
February 23, 1847. Clerk.

Cumberland Market.

Flour,	per barrel,	$5 00 a 5 50
Wheat,	per bushel,	90 a 1 00
Rye,	"	60 a 0 70
Corn,	"	60 a 0 70
Oats,	"	35 a 0 38
Potatoes	"	60 a 0 75
Apples,	"	0 00 a 0 00
" dried	"	50 75
Peaches dried	"	1 50 a 1 50
Butter,	per pound,	00 a 0 00
Beef,	"	6 a 0 7
Veal,	"	5 a 0 9
Chickens,	per dozen,	1 25 a 1 50
Eggs,	"	13 a 0 16
Stone Coal,	per bushel,	7 0 9

Pittsburgh Market.

Flour,	$4 00 a 4 12
Wheat	0 70 a 0 00
Rye	37 a 40
Corn	37 a 40
Oats	26 a 27
Barley,	35 a 40
Bacon, hams, per lb	7 a 8
Pork	00 a 00
Lard,	7 a 8
Tallow, rendered	8 a 00
" rough	5 a 00
Butter, in kegs,	7 a 8
" roll,	9 a 10
Cheese Western Reserve	6 a 7
" Goshen,	00 a 10
Apples green, per barrel,	1 12 a 2 00
" dried per bushel,	55 a 62
Peaches,	1 25 a 1 50
Potatoes, Mercer	00 a 00
" Neshannocks	a 00
Seeds, Clover	5 62 a 5 75
" Timothy	2 00 a 2 12
" Flaxseed	00 a 1 00
Wool	24 a 33

Bank Note List.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PENNSYLVANIA.		OHIO.	
Bank of Pitts-burg	par	State Bk & branches	1
Exchange bank	par	Mount Pleasant	"
Mer. & Man. bank	par	Steubenville	"
Bks. of Philadelphia	par	St. Clairsville	"
Girard bank	par	Marietta	"
Bk. of Germantown	par	New Lisbon	"
" Chester county	par	Cincinnati Banks	"
" Delaware Co	par	Columbus do	"
" Montgomery Co	par	Circleville	"
" Northumberland	par	Zanesville	"
Columbia Bridge co	par	Putnam	"
Doylestown bank	par	Wooster	"
Far. Bk Reading	par	Massillon	"
Far bk Bucks Co	par	Sandusky	"
Far bk Lancaster	par	Geauga	"
Lancaster Co bank	par	Norwalk	"
Lancaster bank	par	Cleveland	"
United States bank	30	Xenia	"
Brownsville "	½	Dayton	"
Washington "	½	Western Reserve	"
Gettysburgh "	½	Franklin Bk Columbus	"
Chambersburg	½	Chillicothe	"
Susquehanna Co bk	-	Lake Erie	"
Lehigh county bank	-	Scioto	"
Lewistown	½	Lancaster	10
Middletown	½	Hamilton	13
Carlisle	½	Granville	50
Erie bank	½	Farmers Bk Canton	30
Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, Waynesburg	-	Urbana	50
		MARYLAND.	
Harrisburg	"	Baltimore banks	par
Honesdale	"	B. & O. R. R. Scrip	10
Lebanon	"	Comb. Bk Allegany	½
Pottsville	"	Far. bk of Maryland	"
Wyoming	"	Far.& M.bk Frederick	"
York Bank	"	Frederick co bank	"
West Branch bank	"	Hagerstown bank	"
Relief Notes	"	Mineral bank	"
Merchants & Man bk		Patapsco bank	"
Pitts. relief notes	par	Washington bank	"
City & County Scrip	½	Bank of Westminster	

SOMERSET HERALD.

SOMERSET, PA.,

TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1847.

FOR GOVERNOR.

GEN. JAMES IRVIN,

OF CENTRE COUNTY.

For Canal Commissioner.

JOSEPH W. PATTON,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

MR. POLK AND HIS WAR.

From the tone of their papers, the present Administration and its party friends are evidently flattering themselves, that in their rejoicing at the recent victories of our arms, the people will forget the causes, and forgive the authors, of the war. They hope that the successes of the Generals in command, will cover up the blundering ignorance, the wicked imbecility, which has characterised the course of the Executives, and that the whole credit of a successful termination of the conflict will redound to the honor of Mr. Polk and the party in power. It is thought from the universal outburst of enthusiasm with which the news have been received, that the country has been in some degree reconciled to the war, and that the frantic efforts of the President, in his mad but petty ambition to answer the bitter taunt, "Who is James K. Polk," may yet be found not wholly fruitless.

But they must not lay "this flattering unction to their souls." They have entirely underrated the intelligence, and mistaken the spirit, of this people. This paroxysm of patriotic enthusiasm will ere long have spent its force. Immediately upon its subsidence will come the "sober second thought," the return of their usual habits of calm reflection and cool calculation; and then will be renewed an enquiry, which has scarcely been suspended, into the causes and history of the war. And a fearful one it will be for those who have brought it about. Mr. Polk will find that he has obtained notoriety, but it will be a notoriety of infamy from which he would gladly escape to his former obscurity. He will find that it is no small matter, thus, in defiance of right, of Justice, of the spirit of the age, and of the spirit of our holy religion, to embroil two Christian nations, two sister Republics, in a bloody conflict. When all is over too, the cost will be counted.—It will be asked, what have we gotten for the hundreds of millions of dollars which have been squandered, which could not as well have been gotten without it. But even this will be a small item in the grand sum total of the account. The wreck of morals, public and private; the oceans of blood; the countless broken hearts and desolate hearths, the wail of widows and the tears of orphans for the shroudless & uncoffined dead that sleep on the bloody fields of Mexico—these it is which will give it its crushing magnitude.

It is surely not hard to see that rejoicing at the successes of our little army amidst difficulties that seemed insurmountable, and against odds that were fearful, is an entirely different thing from an approval of the policy which placed it in such a situation. We may surely rejoice at the escape of a friend from assassination, without thinking the better of the dastard who aimed the blow. Our army has covered itself with glory and has saved the country from the disastrous consequences of a defeat to its arms.—To it be the honor. No thanks to the administration which did what it could to sully the fair fame of the gallant officers who commanded it.

No wonder the rejoicing is universal, notwithstanding a large majority of the people are heart and soul opposed to the war. The very party which, as a party, thinks it unnecessary, and consequently wicked, has furnished at least an equal proportion of the soldiers, and much the largest of the officers. Scott and Taylor are all their own, if it come to that.—We trust that posterity will not regard it as a Whig war, from the quantity of Whig blood which has been shed in it Even, then, if they had as little patriotism as Mr. Polk and his party say they have, they would rejoice at the success and safety of their friends. But even success has not convinced them of the necessity or justice of the war; and they are as deeply, and irreconcilably opposed to a war of conquest and aggression, as ever.

In almost every letter received from Mexico, something is said about "Ricona-da Pass," "Tula Pass," &c. &c., but we hear very little about "Polk's Pass" to SANTA ANNA! That Pass has caused our troops more trouble than any other "Pass" in Mexico. But for it, the battle of Buena Vista would not have been fought, and the hundreds of gallant spirits who fell upon that terrible field of slaughter, would have been living.

Correspondence of the Herald.

PENCILINGS IN OHIO.

BY THE EDITOR.

MASSILON, 26th APRIL 1847.

Prior to my leaving the "Reserve," I visited the Trumbull county Phalanx, an association formed upon the Fourier plan. They number about 300; men, women, and children; have 1,000 acres of land, the one half improved, and this year 300 acres in wheat. They have also a grist mill, two saw mills, a tannery, &c., and are about erecting a woollen factory.—This association was formed some four years ago, and last year came nigh bursting, and was saved only by an act of incorporation by the Legislature; thus proving that the Community System, however plausible in theory, must ever fail when it is attempted to carry it into practice. While again speaking of the Reserve, I may here mention, that in so far as my opportunities enabled me to judge, the people of that district, taken as a body, are frugal, industrious and enterprizing, and have a peculiar nack for "turning a penny to good account." Their buildings are neat, and their farms in good order. The schoolmaster has been amongst them, and nearly all are well informed. In a word, the Reserve is, to all intents and purposes, NEW YANKEE LAND, where the people follow pretty much in the tootsteps of their ancestors and brethern of Connecticut and other New England States. What is somewhat remarkable, is, that you do not see a single Yankee that is anything of a horseman, for all ride with short stirrups, their legs bent, and their bodies inclining forward. Thus seated on their ponies, they cut rather a sorry figure; but give one of them a span of 'cattle' and a 'gad,' and you perceive at once by the manner in which he uses the latter upon the former, that with them this branch of their pursuit has been reduced to a science.

I passed through Portage county on my way hither. In the northern parts there are some good lands and fine farms; but as a whole, I think it a poor region.

I have traversed a considerable portion of Stark county, which is said to be the best wheat-growing county in the State. It was originally settled by Pennsylvanians, and the neat dwellings and large bank barns which you see on most farms remind you forcibly of old Lancaster.—Wheat is the great staple of this region, and always finds a ready market at Massilon, 8 miles west of Canton. In places, considerable quantities of corn are raised, and very little of either rye or oats. The town of Canton is beautfully situated and has a population of 3,000. I have been to the village of Osnaburg, Harrisburg and Louisville. The population of the latter is almost entirely French, and in the vicinity are a great many European Germans. For the first time in my life, I here saw wooden shoes in actual use.—They are worn by persons of both sexes, and are if not a NATURAL curiosity, a curiosity nevertheless,—and I have no doubt it would be an interesting sight to see these people, when thus shod, trying their speed of locomotion in a foot race, or "tripping the fantastic toe" in a German waltz or French cotillion. The French language is much spoken here, especially by business men.

Massilon has a population of 2,500 and is a place of immense business. Nearly all the wheat and flour from the surrounding country is brought here and shipped by the canal, either to Portsmouth or Cleveland. To give some idea of the extent of this business, I will just mention that there are here some 15 warehouses, and that at a single one of them there was received last Saturday four thousand bushels of wheat. When I came into the town this morning, the streets were crowded with wagons and vehicles of every description, reminding me of market street in Philadelphia on a throng day.—There are three flouring mills here, one in the town, and the other two within a mile. The Boston Company has an extensive manufacturing establishment at the lower end of the town, where they manufacture steam engines, boilers, &c., and threshing machines, ploughs, and window sash. This company owns also many valuable lands in this county, which, I understand, are now for sale.—To business men and farmers this place and vicinity hold out inducements such as no other section that I have visited present. But here, as elsewhere, men must have CAPITAL if they expect to drive a profitable business. J. R.

The Governor of Missouri has been called upon for another regiment of mounted volunteers to serve during the war.—A part are to be employed in establishing forts on the route to Oregon: the rest will go to Santa Fe. The St. Louis Republican thinks more will be needed, as few of those now in the service will re-enlist.

LOVE.—A little word within itself, intimately connected with shovel and tongs.

LOCO FOCO WEAPONS.

"It is notorious that James Irvin has accumulated a princely fortune, by means of a government "protection" in the shape of an enormous tax on every piece of iron imported into the country—and yet, with all the favors of fortune buckled to his back, who ever knew James Irvin to do anyting but grind the face of the poor, until he became the Federal candidate for Governor?

On the contrary, we are informed by persons acquainted with the facts, that all the laborers living around Irvin's works have toiled like serfs for years, and have nothing to show for it. Bad Bacon, Flour, Groceries and Dry Goods, dealt out to them at THREE TIMES THEIR VALUE by this Iron nabob, has kept them poor, and has enabled him to pocket double profits, so that a gift of a thousand barrels of flour to the starving Irish would still be a trifling remuneration for the money he has accumulated by the sweat of the poor man's brow."

The above is from the Hollidaysburg Standard. It is a beautiful instance of the tactics of the "Democracy." It scarcely deserves an answer, but it shall have one nevertheless. The article which immediately follows we find in the Pittsburg American. It is so full a refutation that we have no wish to offer a word of our own. Bellefonte, it will be recollected is Mr. Irvin's home.

HOW GEN. IRVIN "GRINDS THE FACE OF THE POOR."

The *Bellefonte Whig* states a few facts illustrative of Gen. Irvin's system of "grinding the poor," which we commend to our down street neighbors, whose bowels of compassion seem to be so deeply moved as to cause them great uneasiness. We hope however, that they will find relief in learning that the cause of their distress is but a Locofoco "fabrication."

After stating that the "immense Iron Furnace in Centre county," where the hard-hearted "Iron nabob" "grinds" &c. is what iron masters call a "Quarter Furnace," making about twenty-five tons of metal per week; and that Gen. Irvin owns the one-half of this "IMMENSE" establishment and the forge and rolling mill connected with it, the Whig says—

The "starving wages" spoken of, are but the fabrication of Locofoco imagination. The workmen employed in this establishment receive as liberal wages as are given at any other works in the district, live as well and enjoy the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. They neither need nor desire the sympathy of any man. Many of them have saved, of their earnings, sufficient to purchase for themselves comfortable homes. They settle with their employers yearly, and are allowed interest on what is due them, if they do not wish to lift it. One of these "starving workmen" left the works within the last year to purchase land in the west, with TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS in his pocket, nearly all earned at the works, and three-fourths of it paid him by Gen. Irvin in CASH, the day before he started. Another individual has between two or three thousand dollars due him, on which he receives interest, and others have less sums, earned in like manner, due them. We can point to individuals who, with the proceeds of their labor in Gen. Irvin's employ, have purchased farms, and are now living in comfortable circumstances.

We have understood as much before from other sources, but had some doubts about the policy of publishing it, as the locofocos would make a handle of the facts, for they are too undeniable for contradiction, to prove that Gen. Irvin though not a nabob himself was making nabobs and aristocrats, of his working hands.—Paying a laboring man three thousand dollars!! It is nothing more than taking a man out of the democratic ranks and making an aristocrat of him at once.—Pittsb. Amer.

GEN. TAYLOR A WHIG.—Several Locofoco journals affect to doubt that General Taylor is a Whig. The U. S. Gazette, alluding to such doubts, says:

"We are satisfied that within FORTY days Gen. Taylor has said to a gentleman about to leave him for the United States, "Never mind what THEY say; I tell you, and you may tell them if you choose, I am a Whig; and if they have any doubt of it after THAT, tell them I am a CLAY WHIG.

TROPHIES.—We saw, at Barr's hotel, a gun, lance and drum, taken from the Mexicans at the battle of Palo Alto.—The gun is one of those "ugly little escopettes," carrying a ball much larger than those used in our service. It resembles our muskets, except in its length, or rather its brevity, its barrel being but little longer than that of a horseman's pistol. It has had rough usage somewhere. The lance is about 8 feet long—with a steel point some ten inches in length, well calculated to make outlets for martial spirits. The shaft is of oak, shod with iron, with a tenon intended to fit a socket in a saddle of its owner; and in a charge both gun and lance must be formidable weapons.—*Columbian.*

'A BRAVE MAN,' said the Danish creed of honor, 'should attack two—stand firm against three—give ground a little to four—and only retreat for five.' Gen. Taylor has established a new creed for Americans. It is to attack four—stand firm against eight—give not an inch of ground to a dozen—and retreat under no circumstances.—Matamoras Flag.

A dealer in Philadelphia advertises an article which he calls "Taylor candles," for the illumination, which are warranted "not to RUN."

THE HONORED DEAD.—The recent battles in Mexico add largely to the number of the dead who have fallen victims to the war and the thirst for dominion. It is painful to read how many have fallen by the sword, how many by disease, and how many in the various vicissitudes incident to the soldiers life. We have found worse foes in Mexico than Mexican men and Mexican bayonets, and it is in the great charnal house of disease that our countrymen have fallen. The banks of the Rio Bravo, from its mouth to Camargo, are strewed with the bodies of our brave soldiers. A hand more heavily than death by blood and battle, has been laid upon those who have, from a sense of public duty, or a love of adventure, gone from among us. It is not alone upon the fields of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, nor alone at Monterey and Bueno Vista, that the dead have fallen. Wherever our arms have been carried it is all consecrated ground. If there were grave stones to point out where brave men have fallen, they would more than whiten the ground now covered with so many sad memorials of the slain. The country sincerely mourns the loss of these her sons,—and such of us as believe this an unholy and unnecessary war, have occasion for a double share of sorrow, in our strong convictions, from the first, that we might have been saved all this sacrifice of life. Once hopelessly involved in the war,—for which the Whig party was in no way responsible, and which they sought to avoid, by removing the causes of the war,—they have stood by the country's honor and interest with a courage that has never wavered. But when we see wives made widows, children orphans, and sons and brothers hurried to an untimely grave,—and desolate homes, and more desolate hearts, we are weary and heart sick of this war. Some, who have been the brightest ornaments of the country, sleep beneath the green turf of an enemy's soil. If, in this christian age, there must be war, we commend the example of those who die the soldier's death to their successors. *Dulce est mori pro patria*, is the favorite motto, though in our poor judgment, it were far better to LIVE for one's country. We grieve deeply that so many of our brave men have fallen, whether by battle or by disease. Be it the consolation of surviving friends to know, that now and for all time to come, it shall by a grateful people be said and sung of these:

"How sleep the brave, who sink to rest
With all their country's wishes blest!
When Spring, with dewy fingers cold,
Returns—to deck their hallow'd mould,
She there shall dress a sweeter sod,
Than Fancy's feet have ever trod.

By Fairy hands—their knell is rung,
By forms unseen—their dirge is sung;
There—Honor comes, a pilgrim gray,
To bless the turf that wraps their clay;
And Freedom—shall awhile repair
To dwell, a weeping hermit there.

We extend not we fear "the area of freedom" by our war of conquest in Mexico, but it will be no fault of those who obeyed the summons of their country and who died in its service, if we do not do our duty. A fearful contest is to come of this war of conquest long after Peace shall have been made between us and Mexico, and it is this we dread more even than the most deadly battles and the scourge of disease.—PITTSB. GAZETTE.

DIED:

On the 27th April of dropsy, DAVID FINDLEY, of Stonycreek township, aged 42 years, and 1 month. In speaking of the deceased, we would only add to know him was to love and esteem him; few men have had fewer enemies; or more friends. He bore up under disease with fortitude, and welcomed death with a resignation, which the hope of a future reward alone inspires. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, yea saith the Spirit, they shall rest from their labors, and their works do follow them." D.

State Legislature.

MR. ROW:—Please announce the name of JOST J. STUTZMAN, of Elklick Township, as a candidate to represent Somerset county in the next Legislature. Subject to the decision of the County Convention.

BY MANY.

May, 4, 1847.

New Advertisements.

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, Essences, Patent Medicines; Paints, Dyes, Oils, Varnishes, Painter's Brushes, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

Confectionaries, Notions, &c.; a fresh supply on hand and for sale VERY CHEAP at the Drug Store of

WM. McCREERY.

May 4. Somerset, Pa.

CUBA SEGARS.

CUBA, Half Spanish, and Common Segars, to be had at

may4 McCREERY'S.

ORANGES & LEMONS.

2 Boxes, just received and for sale at the Drug Store of

may4 WM. McCREERY.

WATER CRACKERS.

1 BBL. Water Crackers, Just received and for sale at the Drug Store of

may4 WM. McCREERY.

ALSO, ½ Bbl. Sugar Crackers.

CHEWING TOBACCO.

A VERY superior article of Chewing Tobacco,—Also, Congress Plug,—for sale at the Drug Store of

may4 WM. McCREERY.

New Advertisements.

Latest Arrival of

NEW & CHEAP GOODS

At the "Big Brick,"

N. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he had just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a large and well selected assortment of

Spring and Summer Goods,

which he is determined to sell at such prices and terms, that cannot fail to please.

He will take in exchange for goods, all kinds of country produce, viz: Butter, Eggs, Wool, Rags, Boards, Hides and Skins, Grain of all kinds, &c., &c., &c.

JOHN M. HOLDERBAUM,

May 4, '47.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration, on the estate of Mary Ankeny, late of Somerset township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber; all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to meet at the house of the undersigned in Lavansville on Thursday the 10th of June next, prepared to settle and those having claims to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated

DAVID SHULTZE,

May 4th, 1847. Admr.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of David Simpson, late of Somerset township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby requested to attend at the office of Samuel W. Person, Esq., on Wednesday the 9th day of June next, prepared to settle; and those having claims to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated.

ABSALOM CASEBEER,

DAVID SIMPSON.

May 4, 1847. Executors.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of administration, on the estate of David Findley, late of Stonycreek township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the house of Samuel Kimmel, in Quemahoning township, on Saturday the 19th day of June next, prepared to settle, and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

MARY FINDLEY, Admx.

DAVID HUSBAND, Adm'r.

May 4, 1847.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Christina Walker, late of Somerset township, decea'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township; all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to attend at the late residence of the diseased, on Saturday the 12th day of June next, prepared to settle, and those having claims to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated.

JACOB SNYDER,

May 4, 1847. Administrator.

LOOK HERE!

THE manufactory, in progress of erection by the late David Findley, in Stonycreek township, will be completed and ready to go into operation by the 10th of May next, and the undersigned having secured the services of an experienced manufacturer, and intending to carry the business on, in all its various branches, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. Carding, Fulling, &c., done on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

may 4, MARY FINDLEY.

JOB PRINTING.

NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

BLANK SUMMONS' AND EXECUTIONS, For sale at this Office.

A Fact Worth Knowing.

A gentleman of a scrofulous habit, became affected with Ulcerations of the Throat and Nose, and a disagreeable and troublesome disease of the skin. Indeed his whole system bore the marks of being saturated with disease. One hand and wrist were so much affected that he had lost the use of the hand every part being covered with deep, painful, and offensive Ulcers, and his hand and wrist were as hollow and perous as a honeycomb. It was at this stage of his complaint, when death appeared inevitable from a loathsome disease, that he commenced the use of JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE, and having taken sixteen bottles, is now perfectly cured.—PUBLIC LEDGER.

This ALTERATIVE operates through the circulation and purifies the blood and eradicates diseases from the system, wherever located; and the numerous cures it has performed in diseases of the Skin, Cancer, Scrofula, Goitre, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and other Chronic diseases, is truly astonishing.

Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, No 3 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber on Note or Book account are requested to call and settle their accounts immediately or they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

JAMES H. BENFORD.

Somerset, March 30, 1847.

'Gen. Taylor never surrenders.'

PINE MILL MANUFACTORY,

one half mile East of Stoystown, Somerset Co., Pa., near the great Philadelphia and Pittsburg Turnpike Road.

THE subscribers would respectfully announce to the public, that they have entered into partnership in the *Woollen Manufacturing Business*, and having received new

POWER LOOMS

and *CARDING MACHINE* from the East, of the most approved and latest fashion; and all other machinery new and in prime order, they are ready and anxious to accommodate customers in every branch of manufacturing; from

WOOL CARDING

and Fulling to manufacturing Sattinetts, Cloths, Jeans, Flannells, Blankets, Carpetting, &c., &c., according to order, in a workmanlike manner,

And at 20 per cent lower than

usual for manufacturing, without delay or disappointment. Having in their employ the most skilful workmen that can be procured, they feel confident of rendering entire satisfaction.

S. KIMMEL,

D. KOONTZ.

Pine Mills, April 27, 1847

P. S. All kinds of domestic goods and an extensive assortment of merchandize received lately from the East, to be had at S. Kimmel's Store at the Mills very low in exchange for wool, Flaxseed or other approved produce. S. K.

Franklin H. Stahl,

FASHIONABLE HATTER,

TAKES this method of informing the citizens of Somerset and surrounding country that he has rented the old established hat shop of Sam'l Stahl, where he is manufacturing hats, from the most fashionable to the most domestic, and made of the best materials.—His stock consists in part of

Nutria, Cassimere, Brush, Russia, and Naped Hats,

of every shape, color and quality. Also a variety of men's and boy's wool hats; all of which he will warrant of equal finish and durability to any manufactured here or elsewhere,

This establishment having gained a reputation for making good work, the subscriber is determined to keep it up.

☞Remember the place opposite the "Herald" Office.☜

N B The highest price given for lamb's fleece and skin wool and all produce suited to this market. Great Bargains for cash. [apr20]

NOW FOR CHEAP BARGAINS.

FRESH SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!

THE subscriber has just received from the East, in addition to his former stock, a fresh supply of merchandize, suitable for the season. His stock of

DRY GOODS

consists in part of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Vestings, Cravats, Drillings, Muslins, Cords, Alpacas, Mouslain de Laines, Silks, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Hose and half Hose, Lawns, Laces and Calicoes. Also; Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gloves Boots and Shoes, Bonnets and Palm leaf Hats; together with a supply of **Queensware** *and Hardware, Groceries, Paints and Dye-Stuffs.*

All of which he will sell at moderate prices for cash, or exchange for approved country produce. Call and see!

April 6th, 1847. DANIEL FLICK.

New and Seasonable Goods

AT

KIMMEL'S CHEAP CORNER!

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Somerset Borough and vicinity that he has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a large assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Tweeds, Palo Alto, Mexican and Velvet Cords, Blue Drills, Alpacas, Lawns, Ginghams, Muslin de Laines, & Calicoes.

Also Boots and Shoes, Palm Leaf Hats, Bonnets, and a general assortment of Hardware, Dye Stuffs, such as Madder and Indigo, of superior qualities,

GROCERIES, &C., &C.,

which he will sell cheap for cash or exchange for approved country produce.

April 6, 1847. JOHN C. KIMMEL.

From the Troy Daily Whig.

A SCENE FROM BOMBASTES FURIOSO—NEW VERSION.

[Curtain rises and discovers KING POLKOFOCO in a brown study.]

Enter Bombastes.

BOMBASTES.—King Polkofoco, I, Bombastes, come
Of my demands to state the total sum,
Of which, my liege, I may as well premise,
I'll bate no jot to save your royal eyes.
I'm a pure patriot—modest to a fault,
And full of talent as the sea of salt;
Yes, sir, as salt, which gives the sea its worth,
And is to ocean what I am to earth.

KING POLKOFOCO, aside.—(Salt—his old subject, curiously adorned;
Talking of salt, we think our General's corned.)

BOMBASTES.—They talk of service—its routine I scorn;
Like Felix Grundy, I'm a 'Veteran born,'
Ank knew of war, e'en in my childhood's days,
More than old Zach has learned in twenty frays.
You see this uniform—

KING POLKOFOCO.—Great Chief, we do,
And hope full soon to see thee in it too.
Thou more than match for him of Waterloo.
Speak thy desire, our Royalty is dumb,
While roars aloud the Great *Missourium*.

BOMBASTES.—'Tis well—you know your place, my liege, I see;
Hear then, and let your answer speedy be.
In the first place, by my *cravat* I swear,
No hand save mine shall that *three millions* bear.
Recall your generals, and of peace and war
Make *me* BOMBASTES, sovereign arbiter.
Vice-regal powers, in all things, must be mine,
And what I sanction you must seal and sign.
This understood—and one thing more made known,
That when you fall I fill your vacant throne—
And I am off. Expect, ere summer wanes,
A glorious peace, or—*Mexico in chains!*

KING POLKOFOCO.—Alas! alas! Bombastes, in the law
I cannot find a crevice, pick a flaw,
That will permit—I say it with a sigh—
Your loving liege your wish to gratify.
Ill does this answer with my will consort,
But—

BOMBASTES.—Come, old codger, cut your story short;
It can't be done, you say; well, well, p'raps not—
The fiend take TAYLOR and that long-legg'd SCOTT.
I'll not be second, sir, no, sir, not I,
To any he that walks beneath the sky—
Here's my commission—*stick it in your eye!*
And for my uniform—'tis yours and Ritchie's,
Old women *both*—shy coppers for the *breeches*.

[Throws his commission and uniform at King Polkofoco, and exit in a rage.]

GOOD BUTTER.

BUTTER, being an indispensable article for the table, forms the most important product of the dairy, and may, with proper management, be made the source of considerable profit, with little labor, to every farmer. Yet its manufacture is too much neglected. We have selected from good authorities, the following rules and remarks on butter making.

1. That every thing should be cleanly in the whole process.

2. That the milk should be kept at a proper temperature, say from 45 to 50 degrees, while the cream is separating.

3. That the cream should be taken off and churned, before its quality is impaired.

4. That its temperature should be from 55 to 65 degrees, when put into the churn, and the churning should be moderate and uniform.

5. That salt, of the best quality, in sufficient quantity to suit the palate, should be blended with it at the first working, and the buttermilk completely got out by the butter ladle.

6. That the working of the butter should be repeated at the end of 24 hours, when the salt has become completely dissolved, and all the liquid extracted—and

7. That it should be packed, without more salt to make it weigh, in stone jars, in wooden firkins or tubs, such as will not impart to it any taint or bad flavor—and in such a manner as will totally exclude the atmosphere.

Butter made in this way will be of fine flavor; and if put down and kept in this way, the flavor will be preserved for an almost indefinite period, if kept in a temperature below seventy degrees. Water mixed either with the milk, the cream, or the butter, and especially soft water, adds nothing to, but materially abstracts the richness of the flavor. Milk skimmed at three several times, will give three qualities of milk—that taken off first being richest and most valuable.

A gentleman was speaking the other day of the kindness of his friends in visiting him. One old aunt, in particular, visited him regularly twice a year and stayed six months each time.

CORN.

The proper depth of covering, in planting corn, depends on the nature and dryness of the soils. The depth of an inch on some soils would be equal to several inches on others. A deeper covering than is actually necessary to produce healthy germination; is prejudicial to the growth of the plant and considering all circumstances, there are but few cases where it would be advisable to cover corn more than two inches, and in very moist soils, a covering of only an inch would be preferred.

If the ground has been well prepared, and is free from stones, the corn may be well planted with a machine. Lewis' "Seed Planter" will perform well in such cases, and make a great saving of labor.

THREE CROPS A YEAR.

Amos Charlton of Chelmsford, Mass., who raises several hundred dollars worth of farm and garden products from a little more than 20 acres of land, tried an experiment in planting beans with early potatoes, which he says has more than answered his expectations. After plowing and hoeing the potatoes, the beans were planted between the rows, in hills twenty inches apart, and hoed once without plowing. The potatoes were dug at midsummer and sold for for four dollars per bushel. The potatoe ground was then sown wtth turnips, thus giving a third crop.

PLASTER AND ASHES.

In order to ensure a rapid growth to the young plants, prepare a compost of ashes and plaster, in proportion of 5 bushels of the former to 1 of the latter, and give to each hill of corn, just as the plant comes up, a gill of the mixture. The increase of yield will pay you liberally for your trouble and expense. And if, in addition to this, you were to sow a bushel of plaster per acre, broad cast, over your fields, you would be most bountifully rewarded for the labor and cost.

Mary Louisa of Austria Dead.

Maria Louisa, the Grand Dutchess of one of the small States of Austrian Italy, and formerly wife of the Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte, died recently. This was the woman for whom Napoleon repudiated his first wife Josephine, from which moment the star of the great captain's destiny glimmered and grew dim. The simple announcement of the death of Maria Louisa of the house of Austria, unheralded as it is with royal funeral pomp or the noise of imperial ceremony, and scarcely ruffling the surface of the world's attention, must yet, in the bosoms of some, call forth a variety of emotions, especially when they remember the connections and extraordinary history of this unfortunate princess. She was the daughter of a powerful emperor—the queen of another still more mighty—and the mother of a king. She was torn from her regal state, and from the society of her consort, by the barbarities of war—exiled, degraded, & at last expired in obscurity. From the high role of distinguished royal personages she has passed away, as one whose last days few sought to honor, and whose character the great mass of the world cares not now to remember. Her only distinction is—that she was Napoleon's wife.—[GALAXY.

NATURAL COMPASS.

It is a well-known fact that in the vast prairies of Texas, a little plant is always to be found, which, under every circumstance of climate, change of weather, rain, frost, or sunshine, invariably turns its leaves and flowers to the north. If a solitary traveller were making his way across these trackless and desolate wilds, without a star to guide or compass to direct him, he finds an unerring monitor in an humble plant and he follows its guidance, certain that it cannot mislead him.

MEXICAN NAMES.

Almost every name given to a town or locality in Mexico, is in honor of some saint or hero, or denotes some peculiarity of the place, thus: Brazos Santiago or St. Jago—Arms of St. James; Vera Cruz—true cross; Saltillo—a leap; Monterey—mountain king; Agua Neuva—new water; Corpus Christi (Latin)—body of Christ; La Vacca—the cow; Neuces—nuts; Lobos—wolf; seals are called seawolves by the Spaniards, and hence the name of the Island signifies more properly seal island.

PRINTERS IN THE ARMY.

The New Orleans Delta relates the following incident to illustrate the great numerical force of the printers in the army. Gen. Scott on a recent occasion, wanted to have some general orders printed at a given time. He sent directions to the office of the Tampico Sentinel to have them done. He was told that in consequence of the scarcity of hands the work could not be accomplished. He then on the morning parade ordered all printers to step forward 3 paces from the ranks, and several hundred men—all printers—obeyed the order!

UNWELCOME NOTORIETY.—Victor Hugo has lately written four lines in praise of a lady's foot, and so annoyed has the lady been by the public curiosity to see her foot, that she has been obliged to pretend the death of a relative and go into mourning—having thus an excuse to retire for a while, till society has time to forget it.

The expenses incurred by the New York police department during the last fiscal year, for carting drunkards, amounted to $1,336,36.

TERMS OF THE HERALD.

THIS paper is published every Tuesday, at $2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.—If not paid within the year, $2,50 will invariably be charged.

No subscription taken for less than six months—nor can a subscriber discontinue unless at the option of the editor, until arrearages are paid off.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at $1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: longer ones in proportion.

R. L. STEWART.
Attorney at Law, Somerset, Pa.

OFFICE of F. M. Kimmel, Esq., on Main Cross street.

Cheap Tin-Ware.

WILLIAM A. PARKER.

HAS removed his shop to the building recently occupied by Elias Benford as a saddler shop, one door east of the Herald office, Somerset, Pa., where he will constantly keep on hand a general assortment of TIN-WARE, manufactured of good material and in a neat and substantial manner. He will also make to order COPPER WARE of every description on short notice. All of which he will sell uncommonly cheap for CASH or exchange for approved country produce.

Country merchants who wish to buy ware to retail, can be supplied on short notice and accommodating terms.

April 6, 1847.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' court held at Somerset, in and for the County of Somerset, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1847, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Gebhart, the court confirm the Inquisition and grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Michael Sanner, dec'd, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court, to be held at Somerset on Monday the 10th day of May, and accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 15th day of February, 1847.

WM. H. PICKING,
February 23.1847. clerk.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned as legatees, creditors or otherwise, that the following accounts have been filed and passed register in the Register's office, for the county of Somerset, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' court for confirmation and allowance on *Monday, the 10th day of MAY next*, at an adjourned Orphans' Court, viz:

The account of Jacob Neff, one of the administrators with the Will annexed; of the estate of Peter Countryman, dec'd.

The account of John Hanna, Guardian of Elizabeth Ann, minor daughter of Frederick Infield, dec'd., lately intermarried with William Page, now dec'd.

The account of A J Colborn & George Pringey, administrators &c., of Abraham Colborn, dec'd.

Final account of John W Lancaster, administrator &c., of James Lancaster, dec'd.

The account of Nicholas Bowman, Guardian of Emanuel & Jerome Bowman.

The account of Joseph Newcomer, administrator of Daniel Newcomer, dec'd.

The account of John Emmert, administrator of John Wright, dec'd.

The account of Tobias Miller, Executor of Elizabeth Gerver, dec'd.

Supplemental account of Anner Yoder and David Yoder, Executors of Daniel Miller, dec'd.

The account of David Lavan and Isaac Friedline, administrators of the estate of David Pile, dec'd.

The account of Isaac Friedline, administrator of Daniel Friedline, dec'd.

The account of Michael Shaffer, administrator of Elizabeth Shaffer, dec'd.

The account of Jacob Bearkley, guardian of Mary Ann Walker.

Final account of Jacob G. Miller, surviving administrator of Valentine Hay, dec'd.

WM. H. PICKING,
March 30, 1847, Register.

Jayne's Hair Tonic.

We know Dr. Quigley personally, and there is no man in the country whose opinion is entitled to more respect. He is on all subjects honest and sincere, and his high character as a Physician can be attested by the first medical men in the city.—Philadelphia Sun.

Shepherds's Town, Va, Oct. 10, 1843.

Dear Sir,—You inquire of me whether I have used your Hair Tonic, and with what affect.

Several years ago my hair began to fall rapidly from the scalp, and I had the prospect of premature baldness. At length a freind recommended your Hair Tonic.

I used three or four bottles, according to the printed direction, and at the end of six months, my hair was thick set and since its tendency to turn grey was arrested.

I have never before given a certificate recomending patent medicines, which indiscriminately used, as they often are, do much injury: but in a case like the present, where I know the article to be beneficial, and that it can do no harm, I have no scruples in stating facts within my own knowledge. Your's, &c.,

JOHN QUIGLEY, M.D.

DR. D. JAYNE, Philadelphia.

LAW NOTICE.

S. Gebhart & Ross Forward,

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of the Law will promptly attend to all business which may be entrusted to them. Office on the North west corner of the Diamond, and the same place formerly occupied by Gebhart. Jan. 19th '47.

To Surveyors &c.

THE subscriber has on hand an excellent Surveyor's Compass, with chain, protractor and dividers, which he will sell low for CASH, or on credit if properly secured. ALSO, two eight day clocks, for sale on fair terms—or they will be exchanged for approved country produce. The Compass will be left with D. Weyand. LEWIS MICHAEL.

Somerset, April 13, 1847.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Elizabeth Uhl, late of Southampton township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the house of the subscriber on Saturday the 15th of May next, prepared to settle, and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

CHARLES UHL,
April 6, 1847—6t. Adm'r.

MARBLE TOMB STONES.

THE subscriber thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public generally, that he continues to carry on the Stone cutting business, at his shop in Somerset, where he will always keep on hand and finish to order a variety of MARBLE and COMMON

TOMB STONES,

all of which will be sold at reasonable prices.

Country produce taken in exchange for work at market prices.

BENJAMIN WOOLLEY.
March 2, 1847—1y

Administrators. Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the Estate of Jacob Knable, dec'd, late of Milford township, Somerset county, Pa., having been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the house of the said dec'd in the town of Centreville, on the 26th day of May next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated.

PETER PUTMAN,
JOHN BOUCHER,
April 20, 1847-6t Adm'rs.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1847, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of Samuel Gaither, Esq., the court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Rosanna Shaver, deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court to be held at Somerset, on the 10th day of May next, and shew cause why the real estate of said Rosanna Shaver should not be sold.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 10th day of February, 1847.

WM. H. PICKING.
February 23, 1847. clerk.

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS AT PITTSBURGH.

Drs. Speer and Kuhn.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, and at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer, to give special attention to

ALL SURGICAL DISEASES,
PARTICULARLY TO
DISEASES OF THE EYE.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞No contagious diseases will be admitted.

J. R. SPEER, M. D.
J. S. KUHN, M. D

JOB PRINTING,
NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

WHEREAS according to a provision in the 7th article of the charter of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Samuels, in Somerset township, Somerset County, and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, it was unanimously resolved by the said church after due notice assembled, on the 5th of April 1847, that the name of the said church or congregation be and hereby, is changed to "CALVARY Evangelical Lutheran Church;" and whereas the charter of the said corporation requires publication, of the said change of name to be made, now therefore, be it known to all whom it may concern, that from and after the publication of this notice, the Evangelican Lutheran Church of Samuels, shall be known as "CALVARY Evangelical Lutheran Church."

P. RIZER.
David Woy.
Christian Barkley.
Samuel Shauly.
Samuel Kooser.

Lavansville, Somerset county, Pa. April 13, 1847. } Vestry.

Call at the Old Stand!

FRESH DRUGS,
MEDICINES, SPICES, GROCERIES, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that, in addition to his former stock, he has just received at his Drug Store in the Borough of Somerset, a fresh supply of

Drugs, Paints, Medicines, Groceries, Dyestuffs, &c.

consisting in part of the following, all of which will be sold cheap for cash or exchanged for approved country produce, viz:

PAINTS:

Red and White Lead, Venetian Red, Chrome Yellow and Green, Vermillion Red, Prussian Blue, Terra de Sienna, Turkey Umber, Lamp Black.

ALSO; Copal Varnish, Black Varnish, Gum Shelac; gold, silver and metal leaf; white, yellow and red bronze; sand paper, turpentine and Fish Oil.

DYE-STUFFS;

Indigo, Madder, Alum, Brazilwood, Fustic, Camwood, Logwood; *ALSO;* Extract of Logwood, Annetto Cochineal, Solution of Tin, Blue Vitriol, oil Vitriol.

GROCERIES;

Best green Rio Coffee, Tea, Pepper, Allspice, and fine table salt.

NOTIONS; combs, purses, pocket books, pins, needles, steel pens, lancet blades, tooth brushes, percussion caps, powder, shot and lead.

WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry, *CONFECTIONARIES* of all kinds
The celebrated Sugar Coated Pills.

SAMUEL KURTZ.
December 29, 1846.

Jayn's Expectorant.

Mr Ebenezer Webster, of Providence, (R I) was cured of a severe ASTHMA by using five bottles.

Rev. Dr. Babcock, of Poughkeepsie, says that knowing Dr. Jayne to be a regular Physician, and having used his medicines personally and in his family, does not hesitate to commend them as safe and eminently useful medicines, and a valuable addition to our Materia Medica.

Rev. John Segur, of Lambertsville, New Jersey who was suffering with a hoarseness and soreness of the lungs and throat, and a suffocating Asthma was cured by one bottle.

Mr. J. L. Simpkins says that it cured his wife of CONSUMPTION, and one of his children of HOOPING COUGH.

Rev Jonathan Going, D. D. Professor of Granville College, Ohio, says, "He was laboring under a severe COLD, COUGH and HOARSENESS, and that his difficulty of breathing was so great that he felt himself in imminent danger of immediate suffocation but was perfectly cured by using this Expectorant" Mrs Dilks, of Salem, N J was cured of Asthma of 20 year's standing, by using two bottles of this medicine. Mrs. Ward, also, of Salem was cured of the same complaint by five bottles.

36) JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—By a reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that this valuable Medicine is offered for sale in this city. We esteem it a pleasure to be able to recommend this medicine, as the best calculated for the purpose of curing coughs, colds, sore-throat, asthma, and all affections of the lungs. From a long personal acquaintance with Dr. Jayne, we know that he is no quack, and his medicines are not nostrums of the modern cry-up, but are the result of his long experience as a pratising physician, and the expense of great labor.—*Hartford (Ct.) Daily Review.*

ONLY GIVE IT A FAIR TRIAL.—We ask no more of any one, than to give Dr. Jayne's Expectorant a fair trial, and if it does not cure the various diseases for which it is recommended, sooner and more effectually than any other medicine that has ever been offered to the public, the Proprietor is willing to undergo any penalty, however severe, the public may see proper to impose upon him. It has, and it will cure Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchits, Bleeding from the Lungs or Throat, Whooping Cough, Croup, and a very large majority of the most hopeless cases of CONSUMPTION, when Physicians and prescriptions fail to do any good. Again we say, only try it. It will not harm you, but it must and it will do you good.

Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa.
Also by Edward Bevin, Stoystown Pa

AWFUL MURDER.—How quick will the eye be arrested by a pargraph headed "Awful Murder," and we read with trepidation to ascertain what flagrant outrage has been perpetrated upon some fellow-being. But what apathy do we too often manifest when we behold the most lovely part of Creation murdered by that monster of evil, Consumption, with other kindred affections. The depredation of these murderous diseases would be comparatively harmless, if *Jayne's Expectorant* were as generally known and appreciated as its unrivalled merits deserve. It is without exception the most valuable preparation in existence for Consumption, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough Bronchitis, and every other affection of the throat, lungs or breast. it never fails to give relief.

Prepared at No. 8, south third street, Philadelphia.

"Is there no balm in Gilead?" was the pathetic exclamation of the prophet of Israel, as he beheld the degradation and miseries of his people—and does not the heart of the philanthropist move with emotions of commisseration and sorrow, as he witnesses the hopeless and helpless condition of thousands dying all around him with Consumption, and other pulmonary affections, and to ask, "Is there no balm that can heal them," nor physician to rescue them from death?—Yes, there is a balm that will heal them, and at once arrest those fatal diseases, and restore them to health. It is found in Jayne's Expectrant, which never fails to relieve.

For sale by *J. J. & H. F. Schell*, Somerset, Pa. Also by *Edward Bevin*, Stoystown Pa.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. THE GREAT REMEDY FOR

Another New Year!

Amid the ever succession of periods, once more has revolved around. How fraught with food for thought are those *"mile stones"* in human life!

Change after Change—

how many the changes—that a retrospect of the past 12 months will conjure up to view!

The Struggling Poor

have in some instances been made happy by the dawn of brighter days; while those basking in the

Sunshine of Prosperity

have had to taste the bitter pangs of want. How ought these vivid lessons—from off life's truthful page—to stir up the hearts of all

——to goodly deeds,
And thoughts of sympathy!

Death, too, has not been idle; but has helped to make up the changes of the past year. And where health once took up its abode, disease now holds its thraldom. But how oft is ill health attributed to

Negligence or Prejudice,

which induces the suffering invalid to refuse using the rightful remedy which his own peculiar malady calls for. The experience of more than

Ten Thousand Trials

proves the unequalled value of that pleasant and most celebrated medicine,

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, For Diseases of the Lungs and Breast!

ANOTHER ASTONISHING CURE!

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry!

For Coughs, Colds, Consumption, &c.,

Important to al those afflicted with Diseases of the Lungs and Breast.

Will Miracles ever cease? More evidence of its suprising Health-Restorative virtues!!

The following has just been received from Mr Edward Stratton, of Lexington, Mo., which shows that Consumption in its worst form can be cured by Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry."

LEXINGTON, Mo., Jan, 21, 1845.

Benjamin Phelps—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in communicating to you what I consider an extraordinary cure effected on my daughter, about 11 years of age, by Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. About the first of September last, my daughter was taken sick, and attended by several physicians, whose prescriptions were ineffectual, or seemed to do no good. She was attended with a constant cough and pain in the breast. Her physicians and all who seen her, came to the conclusion that she was in a confirmed stage of Consumption. I made no other calculation than for her to die. But as she commenced taking the Balsam she began to improve, and continued so until her health was restored, and is now entirely well. With a view of benefiting those who may be similarly afflicted, I take pleasure in recommending this medicine to the confidence of the public.

Yours, with respect,
EDWARD STRATTON.

***The true and genuine Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is sold at established agencies in all parts of the U. States.

Sold in Cincinnati on the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets by
SANFORD & PARK,
Gen'l agents for the Western States.

AGENTS FOR WISTAR'S BALSAM,
J. L. SNYDER, Somerset,
J Lloyd & Co, Donegal,
S Philson, Berlin,
H Little, Stoystown,
G H Keyser, Bedford,
October 20, 1846.—1y

BLANK SUMMONS' AND EXECUTIONS, For sale at this Office.